

communication from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, giving a report on the situation there. The ambassador may have chosen this method of forwarding information to his government, as wireless transmission from the United States is uncertain at the present.

This morning's newspapers devote many columns to reports from America on the situation regarding the Arabic, but with few exceptions confine themselves to puzzling over strangely conflicting stories, which simultaneously announce that President Wilson had referred the case to the league and that he has no such intention.

Vice-Admiral Kichoff, retired, declares in the "Tagliche Rundschau" that Germans have read with the greatest satisfaction the report that the German government on the Arabic and that the case has been explained in the manner to have been expected. Admiral Kichoff draws a vivid picture of the peril to the submarine commander really was in error.

"The eyes of the entire world may be opened upon learning how illegally and inconsiderately Great Britain has acted," says the "Tagliche Rundschau." "The British government is doing what they will. They are treacherous and cowardly and then cry about misuse of rights at sea under international law and about about the Hun submarine." The British government is doing what they will. They are treacherous and cowardly and then cry about misuse of rights at sea under international law and about about the Hun submarine.

"Quite as reassuring as this official German refutation," continues Admiral Kichoff, "is the further explanation that the proposed decision to be sought by the league tribunal is to concern only this one case. It is taken for granted that the verdict of the tribunal shall not have the significance of a general decision regarding the legal admissibility or inadmissibility of German submarine warfare." This is quite right and sufficiently explicit to prevent the British from believing that their ships are to be immune in future.

The "Tagliche Rundschau" notes that the liner Hesperian carried a gun mounted on deck and asks sarcastically why it was for protection "against Moroccan or Chinese pirates."

Washington, Sept. 16.—The committee to Ambassador Gerard referred to in the foreign dispatch is a summary of the evidence now in possession of the American government on the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic. Secretary Lansing forwarded it at the request of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, that the Berlin Foreign Office might know from what facts the United States was drawing its conclusions in the latest critical phase of the submarine controversy.

The evidence shows that the Arabic was peacefully proceeding when she was torpedoed without warning. Two Americans were among the lost.

WILSON AND DANIELS IN BIG NAVY TALK
Navy Secretary Recommends More Submarines.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Plans for naval increases were discussed by President Wilson today with Secretary Daniels. Afterward the Secretary announced that Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee would come to Washington September 20 to discuss with the President on naval appropriations at the next Congress.

Secretary Daniels told the President the construction of more submarines and aeroplanes should be recommended. The President discussed with Captain Eberle, the newly appointed head of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, who was also at the conference, the practicability of instituting at Annapolis the honor system now used at Princeton and the University of Virginia.

FRANCE MAY CALL OUT 18-YEAR YOUTHS
Parliament May Also Retain Class of 1888 in Service.

Paris, Sept. 16.—Parliament, on resuming today, will have to consider among various important measures one calling to the colors a contingent of 400,000 young men who, in time of peace, would begin military service in 1917. They are eighteen and nineteen years old.

The bill will be presented in the name of President Poincaré. A memorandum written by Minister of War Millerand, dated September 10, accompanying the measure, says:

"It appears now that the army is to anticipate in the event of the need of the contingent of 1917 for next spring. The minimum time for training is five months. It will be necessary, therefore, to call out the contingent at the latest in November."

The bill also authorizes the government to retain at its disposition the class of 1888, which, under the old laws, would be automatically released from obligation to serve. There are from forty-eight years of age. They have not yet been called out.

Minister of Finance Ribot's memorandum accompanying the bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, estimating 6,200,000,000 francs (\$1,240,000,000) for the expenses of the last quarter of the year say that France already has advanced 650,000,000 francs (\$129,000,000) to the allies. Germany's monthly war expenses are estimated at 1,800,000,000 francs (\$360,000,000); Germany's monthly war expenses are estimated at 1,800,000,000 francs (\$360,000,000); while Great Britain's exceed this amount.

Minister Ribot concluded by alluding to the early issue of a national loan.

LONDON MAY GET JOWETT
New York Pastor Likely To Be Called To City Temple.

London, Sept. 16.—The question of the successor to Dr. Campbell at the City Temple is widely discussed in non-conformist circles. There is no doubt that a large majority of the people at the City Temple would be in favor of calling Dr. J. H. Jowett, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City.

Although Dr. Jowett does not feel that his work in New York is finished, his closest friends believe he would be willing to return to England, as he has always been understood to have intended to do. When he left Carr's Lane Chapel, Birmingham, to go to New York, his friend, the late Rev. G. S. Silvester, playfully remarked that in going from Birmingham to London via Fifth Avenue he was taking an unnecessarily long route. Dr. Jowett is now on his way to New York from here.

ARCHIBALD MAY ESCAPE ARREST ON RETURN

No Order Issued to Take Dumba's Messenger, Says Official.

James F. J. Archibald, the war correspondent who was intercepted with letters from Ambassador Dumba to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, will not be arrested when he returns to the United States on the Holland-American liner Rotterdam, next Saturday or Sunday unless the State Department takes quick action. No request has yet been made to the Department of Justice to arrest Archibald, it was announced yesterday by H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney, who had just returned from Washington.

"It may be that the government will be satisfied with the limitation of Archibald's Dumba, because of his strike propaganda and that no notice will be taken of Archibald's part in the matter," said Mr. Marshall. "The committee of the State Department is still studying the case. It is doubtful if Section 5 of the United States criminal code, which makes it unlawful for a citizen to carry unauthorized correspondence with any foreign prince, potentate, or government, except in the case of the object of collecting a claim, applied to his case."

While the Germans continue to push on in the north, where an advance along the Dvina, in the direction of Jacobstadt, is reported, and in the center, where von Mackensen has taken Pinsk, the Russians are continuing their successes in the south. The Teutons have been driven back across the Strips and north of the Galician frontier. The occupation of Pinsk marks an eastward advance by the Germans of nearly one hundred miles since the taking of Brest-Litovsk on August 25.

The Petrograd correspondent of "The Daily News" says that the German army is daily growing more weary, while the Russians are daily finding themselves nearer fighting on equal terms. Before Vilna and Rostov the Germans are seventeen miles from the railway, which is clearly their immediate objective. Between these places the average distance of the German force from the line of their desire is thirty miles. Until they reach that line the swift passing of troops up and down the front from one threatened point to another is impossible, and they must reach a position where they can safely bring the eastern operations to a standstill, intrench and detach troops for action elsewhere.

Russians Hold Up Enemy.

At the present minute Russia is holding up the German plan of campaign and destroying the time sheet on which the Germans slavishly depend. It is hard to believe that the German army can reach the Dvina-Vilna-Lida-Rovno railway, because they are willing to go any length in the expenditure of men. There is no doubt, however, that the article of the enormous price they must pay to obtain their supplies. Direct attacks toward Dvinsk have already been very costly. The Germans are now apparently expecting considerable delay, because it is reported that three lines of elaborate trenches have been constructed. They can do little, it is possible, they succeed in advancing further south.

In the extreme south two attempts to outflank the Russians in Galicia failed.

German-American Crisis Due to U. S. Politics

Continued from page 1

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Believed Simply Talking.

It is necessary to be fair to Germany. Her crime against humanity in the Lusitania incident was hideous, but it was not a crime against the United States particularly. So far she was not flouting American statesmen or the American government; she was not taking advantage of the patience of a strong man. She had every reason to believe that the Wilson administration was simply talking; she had every reason to believe that its purpose to attack, if it had one at any time, was paralyzed by its fear of political circumstances. Germany was not defying America; she was simply acting on the facts as she saw them, and she saw them not too incorrectly.

But the American people, who could not know the facts, were convinced Germany was simply humiliating this country, with complete disregard for its words, spoken in good faith. The American people believed that the administration actually meant what it said—meant it to the extent of fighting to uphold its words. It could not know that the Democratic politicians and the German propagandists were doing in Washington. It could not see the panic behind the superficial firm words of the various notes. All it could see was a Germany riding roughshod over this country, and it began to get mad.

Under the constraint of this new popular sentiment Mr. Wilson sent his "deliberately unfriendly" note. But why should Germany believe that this was a more sincere warning than the "strict accountability" note? Not believing it, the Germans went on to the Arabic. This seemed to the whole country a final demonstration of German arrogance, or German contempt for American policy. But was it? Was there any reason why the German government should not accept the words of the American note? Could it know that popular feeling had shifted?

Bernstorff did know. Knowing, he instantly addressed to Washington his appeal. He realized that the country was done with words and that the administration would take time to make Berlin feel this, and before the time was allowed came the Arabic note. Again popular feeling became aroused. This seemed the final step, the penultimate proof of German insincerity, of German purpose to quibble and continue. But was it or was it not the proof that Berlin had not yet waked up to the fact that the United States was no longer determined by Democratic politicians and pro-German propagandists, but by patriotic public sentiment?

Desire to Keep the Peace.

Has not everything the German Ambassador and the German government done since either could understand the change indicated a desire to keep the

PISTON CAPTURED; CZAR MAKES NEW GAINS IN SOUTH

Hindenburg Advances on Dvina in Drive at Riga.

GERMANS INTRENCH TO WEST OF VILNA

Russian Attacks Have Hindered Teuton March Along Entire Front.

While the Germans continue to push on in the north, where an advance along the Dvina, in the direction of Jacobstadt, is reported, and in the center, where von Mackensen has taken Pinsk, the Russians are continuing their successes in the south. The Teutons have been driven back across the Strips and north of the Galician frontier. The occupation of Pinsk marks an eastward advance by the Germans of nearly one hundred miles since the taking of Brest-Litovsk on August 25.

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"AD" MENACES AUSTRIAN WORKERS WITH DEATH

In spite of Ambassador Dumba's plight advertisements are carried in German and Austrian dailies here warning munition workers that the death penalty awaits them if they return to the fatherland. These ads read:

"The Imperial Austro-Hungarian Embassy herewith informs Austrian and Hungarian subjects, and also subjects of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that they will be guilty of a capital crime against the military power of their country, according to paragraph 327 of the Austro-Hungarian military law, if they are employed in factories which manufacture arms and ammunition for the enemies of the fatherland.

"A punishment of from ten to twenty years' imprisonment, and, under aggravating circumstances, even the death penalty, is fixed by statute for this crime.

"If they ever return to their native country they will be exposed to the full penalty of the law."

and then the Russians advanced, making large captures of men and guns and destroying for the present the enemy's hope of threatening, or making an advance toward Kiev. The Russians are still advancing. The west of the River Sereth, where their positions on the river, lakes and woodland are admirable both for defence and attack. This illustrates once more the fact often noticeable in this war that natural positions, with movable and easily screened batteries, are far more valuable than elaborate fortresses.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The War Office in Berlin gave out this statement:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On the left bank of the Dvina our troops, fighting successfully, penetrated further in the direction of Jacobstadt.

Near Livenhof (on the Dvina, twenty-five miles northwest of Dvinsk), the Russians were driven back to the eastern bank.

Near Grodno the enemy's attack progress. East of Grodno the enemy still offers stubborn resistance.

Army group of Prince Leopold: The situation is unchanged.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: East of Anovogino the Russians again attempted to bring our pursuit to a standstill. We broke through the enemy's positions. Six officers and 774 men were taken prisoner and three machine guns were captured. The territory between Pripet and the Jasoldia and the city of Pinsk are in German possession.

Southeastern theatre of war: As on preceding days, the Russian attacks broke down in front of the German lines.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

The following official communication was issued by Vienna to-day:

All the Russian attempts to shake out results of yesterday's fighting, employing a large quantity of artillery munitions, directed his main attacks against our front on the middle Stripa River. He was repulsed everywhere.

Our troops co-operated in flank attacks on the Buczacz bridgehead and in the region south of Zolozche. As on preceding days, the Russian attacks broke down in front of the German lines.

Captured Since May 1

Geneva, Sept. 16.—The number of Russians taken prisoner since May 1 by the Austrians and Germans is reckoned by "La Suisse" at 2,571,750. It is stated that 6,000 cannons and 4,000 machine guns have been captured. The newspaper states that these figures have been compiled from official bulletins issued at Berlin and Vienna. It adds:

"The official Austrian and German figures given out prior to May 1 showed a total of 1,395,000 Russian prisoners, not including civilians or the dead and wounded. General Polivanoff, the Russian Commander in Chief, informed the Duma that the total of officers and men at the front since the beginning of the war was 5,060,000. Consequently the present total of Russian forces is 1,985,250."

Czar Calls More Reserves.

Petrograd, Sept. 16.—An Imperial ukase was issued to-day calling to the colors reserves of the territorial army. The Czar is instructed to determine the ages, numbers of the reserves and the districts from which they shall be called.

AMERICAN AEROS MAY DOOM KRUPP

Pilots Trained Here Being Mustered for Giant Raid, Experts Believe.

If in the near future the sun rising over Essen, Germany, shows the immense Krupp gun works there a mass of glowing, twisted steel and wreckage, a gigantic British aeroplane raid, in which Americans played a leading but indirect part, will have been accomplished. The heavier-than-air machines which experts here believe will soon participate in a night dash upon that city were made mostly in the United States. Manifests of steamers show that at least 500 complete aeroplanes have been sent to Germany.

Now comes the announcement that the "Canada," whose wings measure 102 feet over all, and which can lift a ton of dead weight, besides fuel and crew, has been completed by Glenn H. Curtiss at his Toronto factory. The machine has been accepted by the British government.

Lieutenant John Cyril Porte recently spent eighteen days in the United States and Canada. He arrived safely at Liverpool yesterday. While in Toronto he tested the "Canada," and said the new flyer was perfectly adapted to destroy Zeppelins.

Another American contribution to the British air fleet is the school of flying established by Glenn Curtiss at Toronto. Although the school is entirely under the direction of the British government, Curtiss receives a first grade certificate from the British subject who becomes one of his pupils. After four weeks of instruction, the student receives a commission of sub-lieutenant in the British navy or of first grade pilot in the army. It is at 1,000 applicants are enrolled at the Curtiss school. In a short time they will be turned out at a rate of thirty a week.

BRITISH SEIZURE TICKLES COUNT

Bernstorff Believes "Faux Pas" Spells Defeat of Loan to Allies.

DUMBA MAY BEAR MESSAGES TO BERLIN

Austrian Diplomat Sees Colleague Here and May Transmit Papers to Chief.

Nothing that England has done lately has so pleased Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, as the seizure of \$15,000,000 worth of American goods by her prize court yesterday. He made no secret of his belief that this "faux pas" by Great Britain would play into the hands of the pro-German interests who are trying to stop negotiations for a \$100,000,000 Anglo-French war loan in this country.

To persons in his confidence Count von Bernstorff expressed the belief that this move of England's would make the American public, which, after all, would have the last say in the matter of granting a big war loan to the Allies, think well before deciding. He believes that the report of this British seizure, if true, will materially increase the bad feeling against England which has manifested itself in the Middle West and South.

Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German financial agent, met Count von Bernstorff at the Ritz Carlton Hotel last night after the ambassador's return from a motor trip to the German summer embassy in Cedarhurst, Long Island. He carried a bulky portfolio on entering the Ritz, and it was believed that he came prepared to submit to his chief the reports which German agents have gathered about the progress of the billion dollar Anglo-French war loan.

"I am in no position to make any statement for publication," Dr. Albert declared when he was asked for an interview. "Anything for publication must come from Count von Bernstorff."

The ambassador declined to give out any statement beyond reiterating his belief that the political horizon would be cloudless within the next two weeks as far as the United States and Germany are concerned.

Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingfuerst, first secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, was under the impression that Count von Bernstorff last night. He said he had come to town with Mme. Dumba, wife of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, whose recall has been asked by the American government.

"Mme. Dumba has left for Washington to make farewell calls," Prince Hohenlohe admitted.

It is generally believed that Prince von Hohenlohe is here to receive important verbal messages from Count von Bernstorff for his chief, who will later transmit them to the German Foreign Office. The "Tagliche Rundschau" is an authentic source that Count von Bernstorff realizes this unusual opportunity of presenting to his home government intimate views which it has been impossible for any other means in any other way and which he considers essential for the future diplomatic relations between this country and Germany.

Dr. Dumba will have to travel through Berlin on his way back to Vienna, and it is a foregone conclusion that he will have a talk with officials of the Berlin government before continuing his homeward journey. Although Prince Hohenlohe denies last night that he knew the date set for the departure of his chief, it was generally reported in well informed circles that Dr. Dumba would leave before this month was over.

BRITAIN ADMITS SUBMARINE LOSS

Says Turks Probably Sank Undersea Boat Off Dardanelles.

London, Sept. 16.—Turkish successes at the Dardanelles are reported in statements to-day from the War Office at Constantinople and from the British Admiralty, which announced that the British submarine E-7 probably had been sunk off Gallipoli. The Turkish official report claims the sinking of Allied batteries at Hissarlik and Seddul-Bahr and further successes on the peninsula.

The British Admiralty statement says:

The enemy claims to have sunk the submarine E-7. Lieutenant Commander Archibald D. Cochrane, of the Dardanelles, and to have taken three officers and twenty-five men of the crew prisoners. As no news has been received from this submarine since September 4, it must be presumed that this report is correct.

The Turkish official statement says: Near Anafarta, on the night of the 14th, our troops by a bold surprise succeeded in dispersing enemy forces.

Near Seddul-Bahr we prevented the enemy from throwing up zigzag trenches by bombarding the troops engaged in the work. On the same evening our artillery silenced enemy batteries.

On the 13th our Straits batteries successfully bombarded enemy troops near Cape Helles, the landing place at Teke Burnu and hostile batteries at Hissarlik. A battery at Hissarlik was silenced. On the 14th our Straits batteries dispersed an enemy battery near the landing place at Seddul-Bahr.

Advices from the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, say that all government financial institutions, such as the Ottoman Bank, are making preparations to leave the interior of Asia Minor. It has been learned from the same sources that because of the fear of an insurrection in the Turkish army all Turkish artillery will be placed in charge of Germans.

As long ago as March 3 diplomats in London received telegrams stating that the Ottoman Bank, the German Bank, at Constantinople, had been transferred to Konieh, Asia Minor, and that the archives of the Turkish government had been removed to that city. These steps were supposed to have been taken because of the attack on the Dardanelles and the fear that a passage of the garrisons might soon be forced.

If the mountain will not come to Mahomet!

Mahomet will go to the mountain—if you're too busy to look up the Equitable, let the Equitable look up you—just drop us a line or phone 9700

Rector, and we will be at your office in short order and put the Equitable proposition before you on your home grounds.

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U. S. PACKERS LOSE IN BRITISH COURT

Continued from page 1

not reach Germany. We could not know, of course, to whom the Danish buyers would sell their meat, and it was practically impossible to furnish proof. The United States notified England in July that this view of the regulations could not be recognized.

"There are a number of other shipments of packing house products, valued at \$12,000,000, being held up by England, which have never been brought to the prize court. England seeks to justify confiscation of these cargoes on the theory of necessity for reversal against Germany, the same explanation which was given by Germany for its submarine activities. As a matter of fact, the effect of the seizure is to utterly destroy the neutral trade of this country, with whom England is ostensibly at peace. There is absolutely no justification under international law for any order in council or any of the seizures made by Great Britain."

British Deny Favoritism in Prize Court Hearings

London, Sept. 16.—The government denied to-day that it had any intention to discriminate against the American State Department foreign trade advisers in favor of representatives of private interest in securing the release of goods of German or Austrian origin consigned to the United States from neutral ports.

The government here points out that its policy now is to order the release of any such goods on the production of proof that they either were paid for in actual cash before March 1 or that the American owners will ultimately be compelled to pay for them. Acting on this policy, the government will release cargoes as quickly as the required proofs are presented, without distinction between private representatives and the State Department's foreign trade advisers, it is stated.

Inquiry in American diplomatic circles here to-day showed that private interests profiting by concessions from the British government, most of which have been the result of the labors of the American consulate and embassy here, produce the required proof without delay and without troubling to lay their case before the British authorities through the usual diplomatic channels.

These representatives either send their proofs to the Foreign Office or take them direct to the prize court. An analysis of high explosive bombs thrown by the enemy into our camps on Carso the last few days has revealed the presence of large quantities of prussic acid.

An aeroplane yesterday made a swift raid on the Vienna district, throwing a bomb from a great altitude on Asiago Heights. The material damage was minor; several persons were slightly injured.

Canada's First Big Gun Order.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 16.—The first order the British government placed with the Canadian manufacturers for field artillery guns and howitzers amounted to \$65,000,000, according to a report here to-day. This order will be augmented from time to time, it was said, if the Canadian guns reach the efficiency standard set by the British government. Owing to certain formalities the manufacture of the guns cannot begin at once, but the factories expect to begin operations within a month.

U. S. Will Not Protect Packers' Case Decision

Washington, Sept. 16.—No surprise was manifested at the State Department to-day over the news that four cargoes of American meat products had been condemned by the British prize courts. It was stated that this government could not legally protest, but would have to wait until the case had been passed on by the higher courts.

Secretary Lansing, in a statement to-day, said that the government practice made it irregular to interfere in the procedure of foreign courts.

The cases in question are covered by the "caveat" sent to the British government on July 14, giving warning that the United States would insist on the rights of shippers "under the principles and rules of international law as hitherto established, governing neutral trade in time of war, without limitation or impairment by orders in council or other municipal legislation by the British government and will not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

This notice indicated that the State Department did not recognize the legality of the Order in Council, but was not intended as a rejection of prize court proceedings when the decisions were based on international law. If, therefore, it is found that the condemnations are based on international law, there can be no ground for protest.

Artist Wanted

to draw Men's Fashions (line drawings) for newspaper advertising. Must possess exceptional ability to produce work of a distinctive character. Excellent and permanent opportunity offered to right man. Phone for appointment.

8641 Madison Square.

ITALIANS SCALE GLACIER TO VICTORY

Destroy Austrian Mountain Defences Without Loss—Foe Using Prussic Acid Bombs.

Rome, Sept. 16.—The following statement from general headquarters respecting the progress of